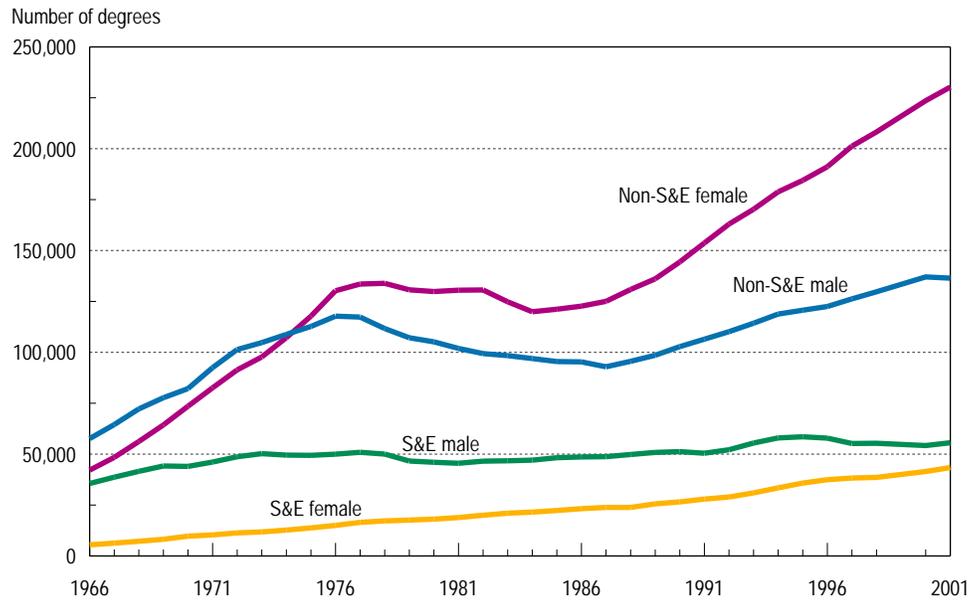


**FIGURE E-1. Master's degrees awarded in S&E and non-S&E fields, by sex: 1966–2001**



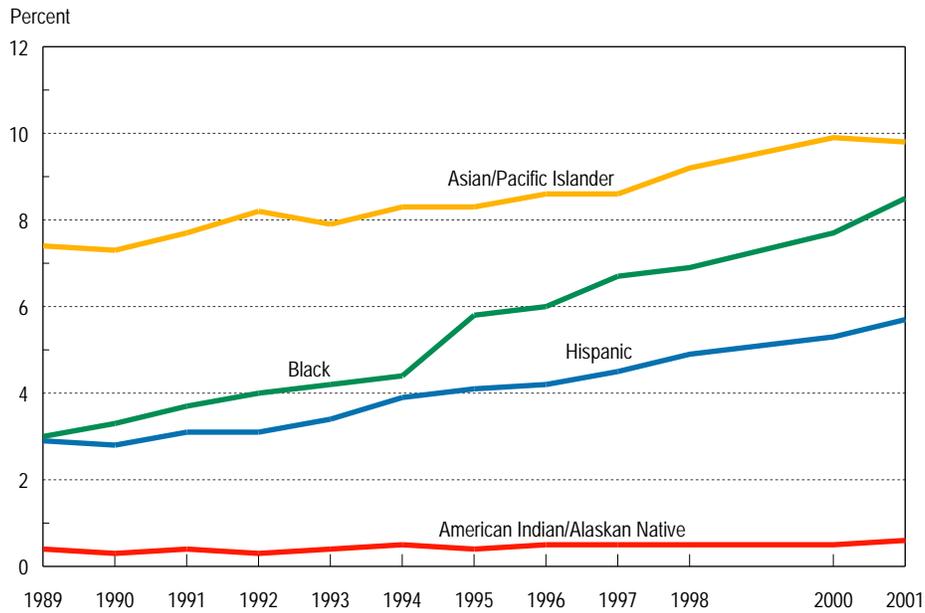
NOTE: National data not available for 1999.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, special tabulations of U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Completions Survey, 1966–2001.

The number of master's degrees earned by females rose more rapidly than for males in the 1990s.

- By 2001, females earned 44 percent of S&E and 63 percent of non-S&E master's degrees, up from 34 and 48 percent, respectively, in 1990.
- In S&E and non-S&E fields, both the number of females earning master's degrees and their proportion of all students earning master's degrees rose steadily during the 1990s.
- For both males and females, the proportion of master's degrees earned in S&E fields declined in the 1990s.

**FIGURE E-2. Minority share of S&E master's degrees awarded to U.S. citizens and permanent residents, by race/ethnicity: 1989–2001**



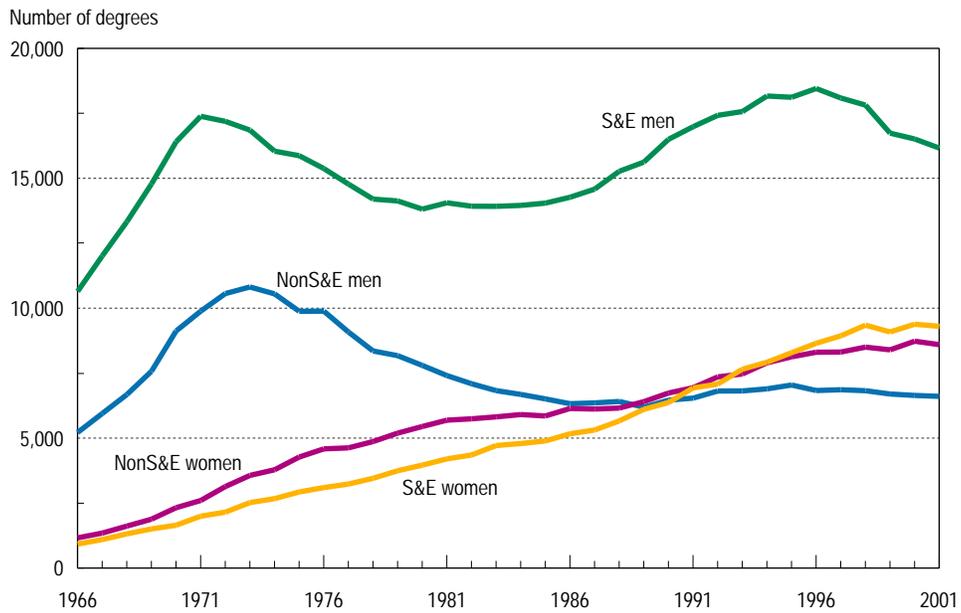
NOTE: National data not available for 1999.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, special tabulations of U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Completions Survey, 1966–2001.

The percentages of S&E master's degrees earned by Asians/Pacific Islanders, blacks, Hispanics, and American Indians/Alaskan Natives increased during the 1990s.

- The number of S&E master's degrees awarded increased for all minority groups and for white females during the 1990s.
- The number of S&E master's degrees earned by white males decreased during the decade.

**FIGURE F-1. Doctoral degrees awarded in S&E and non-S&E fields, by sex: 1966–2001**

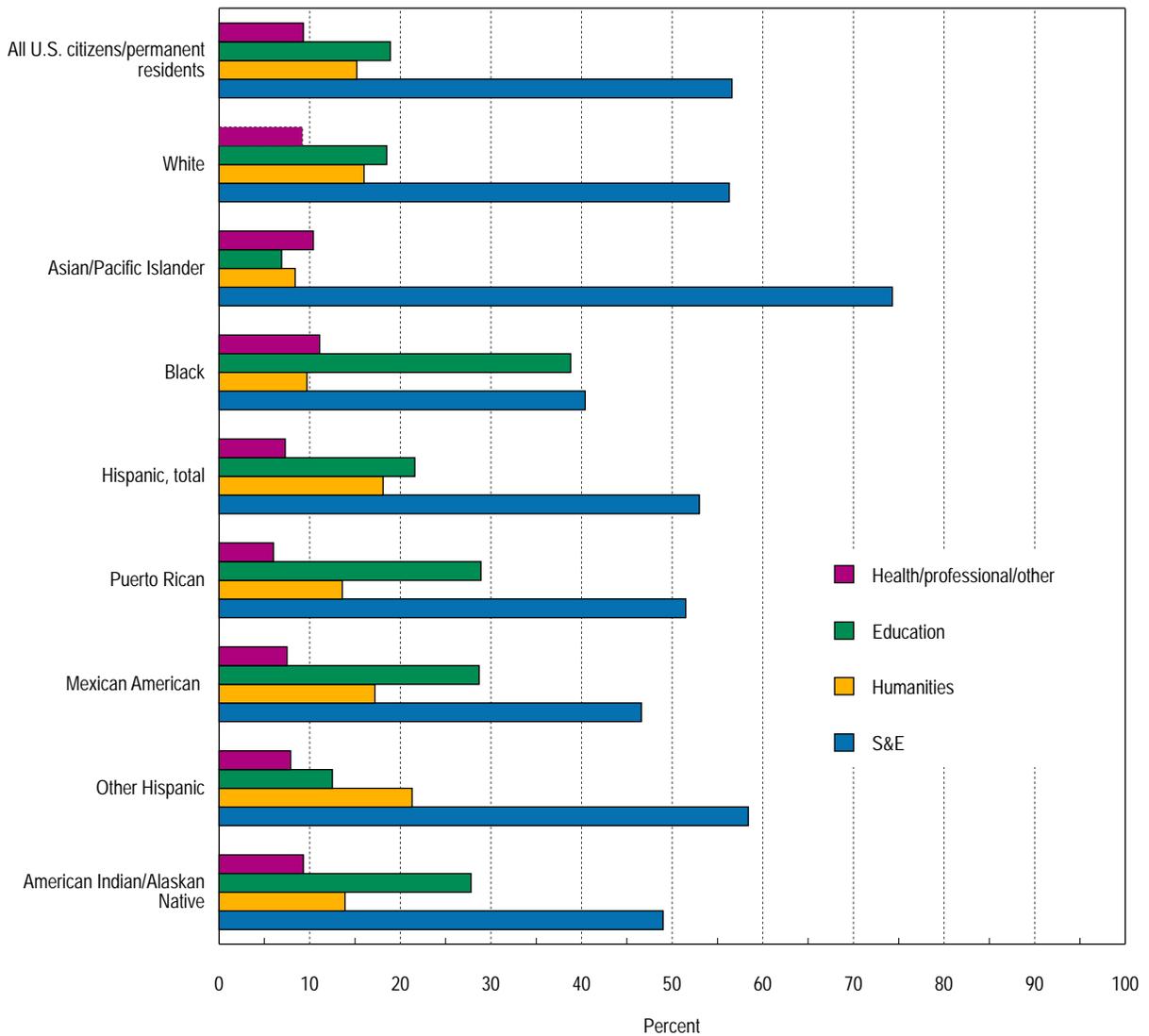


SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Earned Doctorates, 1966–2001.

Both the number of females earning doctoral degrees and their percentage of total awards in S&E and non-S&E fields rose between 1966 and 2001.

- • By 2001, females earned 37 percent of S&E and 57 percent of non-S&E □  
□ doctoral degrees, up from 8 and 18 percent, respectively, in 1966.
- • The number of males earning S&E doctoral degrees dropped between □  
□ 1996 and 2001.

**FIGURE F-2. Field distribution of S&E and non-S&E doctoral degrees awarded to U.S. citizens and permanent residents, by race/ethnicity: 2001**



NOTE: Hispanic total includes Puerto Rican, Mexican American, and other Hispanic.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Earned Doctorates, 2001.

The proportion of all doctorates earned in S&E fields varies considerably across racial/ethnic groups.

- More than half of all doctorates awarded to U.S. citizens and permanent residents were earned in S&E fields in 2001.
- However, among blacks, more than half of the doctorates earned in 2001 were in non-S&E fields, primarily education.
- In contrast, 78 percent of doctorates earned by Asians/Pacific Islanders were in S&E fields, and only 7 percent were in education in 2001.